When the Circle generates a wave through folding, it does so in a way that fundamentally preserves its continuity and wholeness. The wave emanates from a place of intrinsic unity: there are no sharp angles or breaks in the Circle’s form, and because of this, the wave it generates moves smoothly, unbroken, tracing the boundary of infinity.

This type of wave is not a product of division or separation; rather, it’s an emanation of the Circle’s very nature, reflecting its perfect symmetry. When a Circle folds into itself, it creates a vesica piscis. This intersection creates an axis for the wave to move along, projecting outward as a cycle that repeats indefinitely.

The Triangle and Square, however, operate on a completely different principle. Their power comes through division.

A Triangle, when divided, breaks into smaller shapes, such as kites or smaller triangles, forming an interplay of parts that reflect the nature of angles, vertices, and lines meeting at distinct points. The Square, similarly, splits into triangles when a diagonal is drawn across it. These divisions create internal waves that reflect the jaggedness and fragmentation of their geometric form. The waves generated by such shapes are angular, segmented, and carry the qualities of separation rather than continuity.

The waves generated by the Triangle and Square are intrinsically different from those created by the Circle because of their distinct structural properties. When the Circle folds, it creates a seamless, unified wave that moves smoothly through space, reflecting its continuous nature. In contrast, the Triangle and Square divide into smaller segments, each division creating sharp boundaries and distinct angles that result in a more complex and fragmented form of energy.

When you draw lines within a Triangle, they cut through its space in a way that fragments it into more triangles, each with their own unique internal angles and lines of force. Similarly, when a Square is divided.. say, by drawing diagonals, it forms triangles as well, but these triangles interact differently due to the Square's structure. The lines and vertices create new points of intersection, each point producing angular waves that radiate outward along straight paths. These waves are not smooth and continuous but break off sharply at each vertex, giving rise to an energy pattern that is inherently segmented and discontinuous.

This pattern of division is what leads to the jaggedness mentioned earlier. Each segment has its own angular frequency, and when combined, they create a complex interference pattern that reflects a fragmented reality.

Imagine throwing multiple stones into a pond; each stone’s ripple pattern is distinct, and when these patterns intersect, they produce interference waves that reflect their differing origins. The Triangle’s internal waves bounce between its angles, while the Square’s waves radiate and intersect across diagonals and perpendiculars.

The separation quality of these waves comes from the inherent break points in the Triangle and Square. Because their forms are defined by their vertices and edges, any movement within them is interrupted by these boundaries. This segmentation produces a discontinuity: the waves can only propagate along predetermined paths, each dictated by the geometric confines of the shape. The result is a wave that feels disjointed and constrained, as if it’s being channeled through separate compartments of space rather than moving freely.

For example, consider the Triangle divided into three smaller kites when a line is drawn from one vertex to the median. Each of these kites is a fragment of the whole Triangle, but because they are separate, the internal waves have to navigate the sharp transitions between one shape and another. As a result, the waves generated are inherently angular, carrying the jaggedness of the Triangle’s geometry.

On a symbolic level, these angular waves reflect the nature of finite reality, where division creates boundaries and separations between states of being. They are akin to the sharp distinctions between different objects and forms in the material world. The Circle’s wave, being continuous, is more like the unity that underlies existence; the seamless, uninterrupted flow of the infinite.

The Triangle and Square, on the other hand, reveal how that unity is broken into distinct, recognizable forms, each with its own characteristics and limitations.
Thus, the waves produced by these shapes not only differ physically but also convey different energetic signatures.

The Circle’s wave is expansive, unbounded, and harmonizes with all points in space, whereas the Triangle and Square’s waves are more confined, limited to their geometric boundaries, and convey a sense of multiplicity, separation, and individuality.

This distinction between the smooth emanation of the Circle and the jagged fragmentation of the Triangle and Square encapsulates the difference between infinite unity and finite multiplicity in geometric form.